

HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

MICHAEL BRADY, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AUTOZONE STORES, INC., and  
AUTOZONERS LLC,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C13-1862 RAJ

ORDER

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This matter comes before the court upon plaintiff Michael Brady's ("Brady") motion for class certification. Dkt. # 23. Brady seeks class certification under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. Defendants AutoZone Store, Inc. and AutoZoners LLC (collectively "AutoZone") oppose the motion.

The parties requested oral argument, but the court finds oral argument unnecessary in light of the parties' extensive submissions and the voluminous evidentiary record. For the reasons stated herein, the court DENIES Brady's motion. This order concludes with a deadline for a joint statement on a schedule for trying Brady's individual claims.

**II. BACKGROUND**

Brady alleges that AutoZone illegally deprived class members of statutorily guaranteed meal periods. Brady seeks to certify the following two classes:

1 Class 1: All former and current hourly-paid AutoZone store  
2 employees who worked more than five hours in a day but did  
3 not receive a meal break within five hours of the start of their  
4 shifts, for the period of September 25, 2010, to the date of the  
5 Class Notice.

6 Class 2: All former and current hourly-paid AutoZone store  
7 employees who worked more than five hours after the  
8 conclusion of a meal break but did not receive a second meal  
9 break within five hours after the conclusion of the first meal  
10 break, for the period of December 12, 2009, to the date of the  
11 Class Notice.

### 12 III. LEGAL STANDARD

13 The court's decision to certify a class is discretionary. *Vinole v. Countrywide*  
14 *Home Loans, Inc.*, 571 F.3d 935, 944 (9th Cir. 2009). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23  
15 ("Rule 23") guides the court's exercise of discretion. A plaintiff "bears the burden of  
16 demonstrating that he has met each of the four requirements of Rule 23(a) and at least  
17 one of the [three alternative] requirements of Rule 23(b)." *Lozano v. AT&T Wireless*  
18 *Servs., Inc.*, 504 F.3d 718, 724 (9th Cir. 2007). Rule 23(a) requires a plaintiff to  
19 demonstrate that the proposed class is sufficiently numerous, that it presents common  
20 issues of fact or law, that it will be led by one or more class representatives with claims  
21 typical of the class, and that the class representative will adequately represent the class.  
22 *Gen. Tel. Co. of the S.W. v. Falcon*, 457 U.S. 147, 161 (1982); Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). If a  
23 plaintiff satisfies the Rule 23(a) requirements, he must also show that the proposed class  
24 action meets one of the three requirements of Rule 23(b). *Zinser v. Accufix Research*  
25 *Inst., Inc.*, 253 F.3d 1180, 1186 (9th Cir. 2001).

26 In considering Rule 23's requirements, the court must engage in a "rigorous  
27 analysis," but a "rigorous analysis does not always result in a lengthy explanation or in  
28 depth review of the record." *Chamberlan v. Ford Motor Co.*, 402 F.3d 952, 961 (9th Cir.

2005) (citing *Falcon*, 457 U.S. 147, 161 (1982)). The court is neither permitted nor required to conduct a “preliminary inquiry into the merits” of the plaintiff’s claims. *Blackie v. Barrack*, 524 F.2d 891, 901 (9th Cir. 1975) (citing *Eisen v. Carlisle & Jacquelin*, 417 U.S. 156, 177 (1974)); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 advisory committee’s note (2003) (“[A]n evaluation of the probable outcome on the merits is not properly part of the certification decision”); *but see Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, --U.S.--, 131 S. Ct. 2541, 2551-52 (2011) (suggesting that Rule 23 analysis may be inextricable from some judgments on the merits in a particular case). The court may assume the truth of a plaintiff’s substantive allegations, but may require more than bare allegations to determine whether a plaintiff has satisfied the requirements of Rule 23. *See, e.g., Blackie*, 524 F.2d at 901, n.17; *Clark v. Watchie*, 513 F.2d 994, 1000 (9th Cir. 1975) (“If the trial judge has made findings as to the provisions of the Rule and their application to the case, his determination of class status should be considered within his discretion.”).

#### IV. ANALYSIS

Brady seeks certification under Rule 23(b)(3). A class may be certified under this subdivision if: (1) common questions of law and fact predominate over questions affecting individual members, and (2) if a class action is superior to other means to adjudicate the controversy. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3).

The “predominance” and “superiority” prongs of Rule 23 work together to ensure that certifying a class “would achieve economies of time, effort, and expense, and promote . . . uniformity of decision as to persons similarly situated, without sacrificing procedural fairness or bringing about other undesirable results.” *Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 615 (1997) (internal citation and quotation omitted). A “central concern of the Rule 23(b)(3) predominance test is whether ‘adjudication of common issues will help achieve judicial economy.’” *Vinole*, at 944 (quoting *Zinser*, 253 F.3d at 1189). Thus, the court must determine whether resolution of common questions would

1 resolve a “significant aspect” of the class members’ claims such that there is “clear  
2 justification” for class treatment. *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1022 (9th  
3 Cir. 1998) (citations omitted).

4 Because the court finds the analysis under Rule 23(b)(3) dispositive, it does not  
5 address the prerequisites of Rule 23(a).

6 **A. Predominance**

7 To meet the predominance requirement, common questions of law and fact must  
8 be “a significant aspect of the case...[that] can be resolved for all members of the class in  
9 a single adjudication.” *Mazza v. Am. Honda Motor Co., Inc.*, 666 F.3d 581, 589 (9th Cir.  
10 2012) (quoting *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1022). Accordingly, to make this determination, the  
11 court must analyze each of the plaintiff’s claims separately. *Erica P. John Fund, Inc. v.*  
12 *Halliburton Co.*, --U.S.--, 131 S. Ct. 2179, 2184 (2011) (“Considering whether questions  
13 of law or fact common to the class members predominate begins, of course, with the  
14 elements of the underlying cause of action.”).

15 Here, Brady is pursuing three claims: (1) violation of Washington Administrative  
16 Code 296-162-092 (“WAC meal period provision”), (2) failure to pay wages under RCW  
17 49.46, and (3) willful withholding of wages under RCW 49.52. (Mot.) Dkt. # 23, p. 17.  
18 To prove his first claim, Brady must show that AutoZone failed to allow breaks in  
19 accordance with the WAC meal period provision. His second and third claims depend  
20 upon his ability to prove his first claim -- his second claim (involving RCW 49.46)  
21 demands that AutoZone pay class members the wages that they were owed due to  
22 AutoZone’s alleged violation of the WAC meal period provision; and his third claim  
23 (involving RCW 49.52) demands double those damages as a civil penalty. *See* (Am.  
24 Compl.) Dkt. # 1-1, ¶¶ 6.6-6.8. Accordingly, to determine whether common questions  
25 predominate, the court need only analyze the elements of Brady’s first claim.

1 Brady seeks to show violation of the WAC meal period provision (and thereby  
 2 class-wide liability) in two ways: (1) time-card “punch-in/punch-out” data, which he  
 3 contends shows a “violation” of the statute each time an employee punched out after the  
 4 five-hour mark, and (2) a written policy, which he contends violates the statute on its  
 5 face. The court addresses each of these arguments in turn.

### 6 **1. The WAC Meal Period Provision**

7 The WAC meal period provision provides, in pertinent part, that:

8  
 9 (1) Employees *shall be allowed* a meal period of at least  
 10 30 minutes which commences no less than two hours nor  
 11 more than five hours from the beginning of the shift. Meal  
 12 periods shall be on the employer’s time when the employee is  
 required by the employer to remain on duty on the premises  
 or at a prescribed work site in the interest of the employer.

13 (2) No employee shall *be required* to work more than five  
 14 consecutive hours without a meal period.

15 (3) Employees working three or more hours longer than a  
 16 normal work day *shall be allowed* at least one 30-minute  
 meal period prior to or during the overtime period.

17 WAC 296-126-092 (emphasis added).

### 18 **1. Evidence of “Violations” Using Time-Card Data**

19 Brady argues that the WAC meal period provision imposes a mandatory obligation  
 20 on the employer to both (1) provide meal breaks and (2) *to ensure* that employees take  
 21 meal breaks. (Reply) Dkt. # 49, p. 2. Thus, under Brady’s interpretation of the law, it is  
 22 not enough for an employer to make meal breaks available and to promote a workplace  
 23 culture that encourages employees to take those breaks; rather, an employer must police  
 24 its employees and essentially force them to take meal breaks. The policing function  
 25 proposed by Brady is very specific -- if an employee punches out five hours and one  
 26 minute after the start of his shift, Brady believes this court should hold the employer  
 27

1 strictly liable for that meal break “violation.” *Id.*, p. 3. Brady proposes only one  
2 exception to this hard-line approach: written waivers signed by each employee for each  
3 missed meal break. (Mot.) Dkt. # 23, pp. 25-27. Absent such written waivers, Brady  
4 believes that employers should be held liable for each instance in which an employee  
5 fails to punch out within the exact statutory time period.

6 The court disagrees with Brady’s interpretation of the law. Determining whether  
7 an employer is responsible for (and legally liable for) a missed meal period is more  
8 complicated than what we can decipher from “punch-in/punch-out” data. The statute  
9 states that employees “shall be allowed” a meal period and no employee shall “be  
10 required” to work more than five consecutive hours without a meal period. WAC 296-  
11 126-092. The plain meaning of this language is that employers cannot prohibit  
12 employees from taking meal breaks; they must *allow* employees to take a 30-minute meal  
13 break after five hours of consecutive work. Nothing in the statute leads the court to  
14 believe that the legislature intended to require employers to police employees who fail to  
15 take a break; rather, employers need only make meal breaks available to employees who  
16 choose to take those breaks. As explained below, however, this “permission to take a  
17 break” must be meaningful. A policy that allows for breaks, but in practice incentivizes  
18 employees to skip breaks or allows supervisors to coerce employees into skipping breaks  
19 does not meet the statutory requirements. Additionally, a policy that on its face, or in  
20 effect, requires employees to stay actively engaged in work during breaks also does not  
21 meet the statutory requirements. The court’s conclusion is supported by precedent and  
22 the interpretive guidance of the Washington Department of Labor & Industries. *See, e.g.*,  
23 *Eisenhauer v. Rite Aid Corp.*, 2006 WL 1375064, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. May 18, 2006)  
24 (“WAC 296-126-092 does not require an employee to take a meal break....Thus, there is  
25 no affirmative duty either for the employer to schedule a meal period, or for the employee  
26 to take a lunch break.”); *White v. Salvation Army*, 118 Wash. App. 272, 279 (2003) (“The

1 employer cannot prevent an employee from taking their meal period, but there is no  
2 affirmative duty on the employer to schedule meal periods for a specific time.”); *Meal*  
3 *and Rest Periods for Nonagricultural Workers Age 18 and Over*, Administrative Policy  
4 ES.C.6 at 4 (2005) (“Employees may choose to waive the meal period requirements...  
5 The department interprets [the statute] to mean that an employer may not require more  
6 than five consecutive hours of work and must allow a 30 minute meal period...”)<sup>1</sup>.

7 Brady’s selective quotes from *Pellino v. Brink’s, Inc.*, 164 Wash. App. 668 (2011)  
8 do not support his interpretation. In *Pellino*, armored truck drivers were given specific  
9 instructions to remain on guard “at all times when they are out on their routes, including  
10 whenever they are using the bathroom, purchasing food, or eating.” *Pellino*, 164 Wash.  
11 App. at 677. Additionally, the evidence established that supervisors instructed drivers to  
12 “not stop the truck for breaks, but to ‘eat on the go.’” *Id.* at 678. The employer’s written  
13 policy prohibited drivers from carrying books, magazines, newspapers or personal cell  
14 phones and also prohibited employees from engaging in any personal activities, including  
15 making personal calls, making purchases, or paying bills. *Id.* at 674. The evidence also  
16 established that the “aggregate average of the duration of the recorded stops for meal  
17 periods and rest breaks each day was 8.3 minutes.” *Id.* at 679. There was an absence in  
18 *Pellino* of any significant conflicting testimony from Brink’s employees showing that the  
19 company policy promoted meaningful break time; rather, the weight of the evidence  
20 showed the exact opposite. *Id.* at 684, 686.

21 Based upon these facts, the court found that drivers were always “engaged in  
22 active work duties” and did not receive any meaningful break “from mental and physical  
23 exertion and no opportunity for personal relaxation, activities or choice.” *Id.* at 680.  
24 Although the court stated that the WAC meal period provision “imposes a mandatory  
25 obligation on the employer,” the court did not state that obligation was to police the  
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27 <sup>1</sup> Policy available at: <http://www.lni.wa.gov/WorkplaceRights/files/policies/esc6.pdf>



1 taking of breaks. Rather, the “mandatory obligation” is properly read to mean that  
 2 employers must ensure that employees are given a meaningful *opportunity* to take breaks  
 3 (*i.e.*, free from coercion by a supervisor to “eat on the go” and free from a culture that  
 4 encourages skipping breaks) and to ensure that those breaks comply with the statute (*i.e.*,  
 5 no active work can be performed and the employees must be able to engage in personal  
 6 activities and rest during these breaks). *Pellino*, 164 Wash. App. at 693 (“In summary,  
 7 neither paid rest breaks nor paid meal periods have to be scheduled (although the  
 8 employer should make some effort to do so)...no active work can be performed, and the  
 9 employees must be able to engage in personal activities and rest during these breaks.”);  
 10 *see also Freese v. Snohomish Cnty.*, 129 Wash. App. 659, 666 (2005) (finding that an  
 11 employer cannot “demand unremitting work through the lunch period”).

12 Other Washington cases support this view. In *Brown v. Golden State Foods*  
 13 *Corp.*, 186 Wash. App. 1004 (2015), Division 2 recently distinguished *Pellino* based  
 14 upon the facts noted above and reaffirmed that employers have no duty to police the  
 15 taking of breaks. *Brown*, 186 Wash. App. at \*10.<sup>2</sup> Although Justice Bjorgen questioned  
 16 whether the plaintiff in *Brown* was actually given a meaningful opportunity to take  
 17 breaks, he aptly observed that courts should look past an employer’s written policy to the  
 18 facts of the particular case to determine if the circumstances (*i.e.*, the demands of work or  
 19 coercion by a supervisor) resulted in a practice that incentivized skipping breaks. *Id.* at \*  
 20 12 (Bjorgen, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part).

21 The Washington Supreme Court recently reiterated this point in *Demetrio v.*  
 22 *Sakuma Bros. Farms, Inc.*, 355 P.3d 258, 263 (Wash. 2015). In *Demetrio*, the court  
 23 stated that employers must “affirmatively promote *meaningful* break time” and noted that  
 24 in *Pellino* (and other Washington cases) the courts did not establish blanket rules, but

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25 <sup>2</sup> Although the court is not bound by unpublished decisions of intermediate state courts,  
 26 unpublished opinions that are supported by reasoned analysis may be treated as persuasive  
 27 authority. *Employers Ins. Of Wausau v. Granite State Ins., Co.*, 330 F.3d 1214, 1220 n.8 (9th  
 28 Cir. 2003).



1 instead looked to “how rest breaks were used (or not) by the employees *in context*.”  
2 *Demetrio*, 355 P.3d at 263 (emphasis added). Thus, the *Demetrio* court held that “[a]  
3 workplace culture that encourages employees to skip breaks violates WAC 296-126-  
4 092.” *Id.*

5 These cases demonstrate that Brady’s interpretation of the law is simply wrong:  
6 Washington has not adopted a strict liability approach to the taking of meal breaks.  
7 Indeed, the Washington Supreme Court has counseled against the adoption of “blanket  
8 rules.” *Demetrio*, 355 P.3d at 263. Instead, the statutory language, when read together  
9 with the case law, suggests that an employer’s obligation is to relieve its employees of all  
10 duty, relinquish control over their activities and permit them a reasonable opportunity to  
11 take an uninterrupted break. The employer’s “affirmative obligation” is to ensure that  
12 this opportunity is meaningful and free from coercion or any other impediment.  
13 *Compare Eisenhauer*, 2006 WL 1375064, at \*2, *Brown*, 186 Wash. App. at \*10, and  
14 *White*, 118 Wash. App. at 279, with *Demetrio*, 355 P.3d at 263, *Pellino*, 164 Wash. App.  
15 at 693, and *Freese*, 129 Wash. App. at 666.

16 This approach is in line with the California Supreme Court’s analysis of a  
17 substantially similar meal break statute. California’s statute states, in pertinent part: “No  
18 employer shall employ any person for a work period of more than five (5) hours without  
19 a meal period of not less than 30 minutes...” and “[a]n employer may not employ an  
20 employee for a work period of more than ten (10) hours per day without providing the  
21 employee with a second meal period of not less than 30 minutes...” *Brinker Restaurant*  
22 *Corp., v. Sup. Ct.*, 53 Cal.4th 1004, 1034-35 (2012). In reviewing this language the court  
23 rejected the contention that an employer is obligated to police the taking of breaks. *Id.* at  
24 1040. The court reasoned that such a policy would encourage employees to manipulate  
25 the flexibility granted them by employers to use their breaks as they see fit to generate  
26 liability (e.g., waiting until the five hour and one minute mark to clock out). *Id.*; *see also*

1 *Brown v. Fed. Express Corp.*, 249 F.R.d. 580, 585 (C.D. Cal. 2008) (“Requiring  
2 enforcement of meal breaks would...create perverse incentives, encouraging employees  
3 to violate company meal break policy in order to receive extra compensation....”). The  
4 court emphasized, however, that an employer may not undermine a formal policy of  
5 providing meal breaks by pressuring employees to perform their duties in ways that omit  
6 breaks. *Brinker*, 53 Cal.4th at 1040 (“The wage orders and governing statute do not  
7 countenance an employer’s exerting coercion against the taking of, creating incentives to  
8 forgo, or otherwise encouraging the skipping of legally protected breaks.”)

9 This is exactly what happened in *Pellino* – Brink’s employees operated in a  
10 culture in which supervisors coerced and incentivized them to skip breaks. *Pellino*, 164  
11 Wash. App. at 678. The *Pellino* court held that employers have a “mandatory obligation”  
12 to ensure that no such coercion takes place. Although Brady reads *Pellino* to impose a  
13 strict requirement to police the taking of breaks, the court finds that reading unjustified  
14 and unduly expansive.

15 In summary, the court finds that under Washington law, employers are not subject  
16 to strict liability for failing to police the taking of meal breaks. Rather, an employer’s  
17 obligation is to relieve its employees of all duty, relinquish control over their activities  
18 and permit them a reasonable opportunity to take an uninterrupted break. The employer’s  
19 “affirmative obligation” is to ensure that this opportunity is meaningful and free from  
20 coercion or any other impediment.

21 **(a) Individual Issues Predominate**

22 Because AutoZone was required only to ensure that its employees received a  
23 meaningful opportunity to take a meal break, Brady and the putative classes can prevail  
24 only if they demonstrate that they were deprived of such an opportunity. Any such  
25 showing will require substantial individualized fact finding because the court will need to  
26 inquire into the reasons for any missed breaks.

1 Brady offers punch records for AutoZone employees showing when potential meal  
 2 break violations may have occurred. (Mot.) Dkt. # 23, p. 13 (estimating that 87,770 first  
 3 meal break violations occurred and 62, 670 second meal break violations). These records  
 4 show a “violation” any time an employee clocked out one or two minutes after the five  
 5 hour mark.<sup>3</sup> See (Fix. Decl.) Dkt. ## 31-33. The punch records, however, do not explain  
 6 *why* the employee clocked out after the five-hour mark. They do not distinguish between  
 7 meal breaks taken and not punched, meal breaks not taken at the employee’s discretion,  
 8 and meal breaks not taken because AutoZone denied the employee a meaningful  
 9 opportunity to take the break. See *Gonzalez v. Officemax N. Am.*, 2012 WL 5473764, at  
 10 \*3-4 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 5, 2012). Nor has Brady presented any evidence of an unwritten  
 11 policy or practice of coercion by AutoZone supervisors encouraging or incentivizing  
 12 employees to skip breaks. Accordingly, Brady has failed to meet his burden of  
 13 identifying a common method of proving AutoZone’s liability.

14 Indeed, AutoZone has presented evidence illustrating the predominance of  
 15 individual issues. Some employees forget to punch in and out or cannot do so because  
 16 the system is down. (Iannucci Decl.) ¶ 11. One of AutoZone’s declarants testified: “The  
 17 managers typically allow for flexibility if an employee needs an alternative time for their  
 18 lunch. For example, one time I needed to go to a special meeting at my son’s school and  
 19 my meal period was adjusted so that I could do that.” (Cantrell Decl.) ¶ 4. Another  
 20 declarant testified: “One of my employees occasionally takes her lunch after she has been  
 21 working for five hours. She is a mother with an infant child, and occasionally she needs  
 22 to take a late lunch to coordinate child care needs.” (Aroche Decl.) ¶¶ 4-5. The  
 23 testimony also suggested that employees often waive their meal periods. One declarant  
 24 stated: “I sometimes waive my lunch in writing, and I have also done so verbally.”

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25  
 26 <sup>3</sup> Although this type of evidence may have been used in *Pellino* to establish liability, the court  
 27 noted the *consistency* of the class member testimony regarding the employer’s culture of  
 28 encouraging missed breaks. *Pellino*, 164 Wash. App. at 684.

(Cantrell Decl.), ¶ 5. Another employee stated: “I have waived my meal period on numerous occasions. When I have done that I typically do so verbally, but I have prepared a written statement before.” (E.Hernandez Decl.) ¶ 6. Another declarant stated: “If I did work more than five or more hours after the end of my lunch, that was voluntary, as I would rather skip the second lunch and finish the work so I can go home. I don’t want to take a second unpaid meal period, which really just makes my work day longer with no real benefit to me...At one point, AutoZone let me sign a continuing written waiver of this five-hour requirement. Even before that, I had told them this is what I wanted.” (G. Smith Decl.) ¶¶ 3-5.

Although a written waiver of the meal period requirement is *recommended* by the Washington Department of Labor and Industries, it is not *required*. The agency’s administrative guidance is clear on this point. See *Meal and Rest Periods for Nonagricultural Workers Age 18 and Over*, Administrative Policy ES.C.6 at 4 (2005) (“Employees may choose to waive the meal period requirements...While it is not required, the department recommends obtaining a written request from the employee(s) who choose to waive the meal period requirement.”)

Thus, in light of the evidence presented by AutoZone demonstrating the myriad possible reasons for the late “punch outs” the court cannot infer class wide liability. The fact that a single meal period was missed (or taken minutes after the five-hour mark) is by no means conclusive proof that it was missed in violation of the statute. Stated another way, the time-card data alone does not establish that AutoZone failed to provide its employees with a meaningful opportunity to take meal breaks, nor does it establish that AutoZone coerced or incentivized missing breaks.

Accordingly, the court finds that the time-card data is insufficient to demonstrate that common questions of law and fact predominate over individual issues.

## 2. AutoZone's Policy

Brady's second method of proving class-wide liability also fails. According to Brady, AutoZone's written policy regarding second meal breaks violated the WAC meal period provision on its face. This policy, according to Brady, is sufficient to show a company-wide practice that prevented employees from having the meaningful opportunity to take a second meal break. The court disagrees.

Several versions of the policy were in effect during Brady's proposed class period. Those policies state, in pertinent part:

In effect October 2008 - May 2011:

<b>An AutoZoner who works more than...</b>	<b>Is provided a(n)...</b>
5 consecutive hours per day	30 minutes, to be given at a time not less than 2 hours nor more than 5 hours from the beginning of the shift.
11 consecutive hours per day	60 minutes, to be given before or during the overtime.

In effect May 2011 - March 2014:

<b>An AutoZoner who works more than...</b>	<b>Is provided a(n)...</b>
5 consecutive hours per day	meal period of not less than 30 minutes, to be given at a time not less than 2 hours nor more than 5 hours from the beginning of the shift.
11 consecutive hours per day	additional meal period of not less than 30 minutes.

In effect March 2014 - present:

<b>An AutoZoner who works more than...</b>	<b>Is provided a(n)...</b>
5 consecutive hours per day	meal period of not less than 30 minutes, to be given at a time not less than 2 hours nor more than 5 hours from the beginning of the shift.
5 consecutive hours after his or her prior meal period ends	meal period of not less than 30 minutes, to be given at a time beginning not more than 5 hours after the end of the prior meal period; and
3 or more hours longer than his or her normal work day	Additional meal period of not less than 30 minutes, to be given at a time beginning not more than 3 hours after the end of his or her normal work day.

1 (Iannucci Decl.) Dkt. # 46-4, pp. 13-25.

2 The court finds no issues, nor does plaintiff raise any issues, regarding  
3 AutoZone's current policy. Rather, Brady contends that the first two policies noted  
4 above (those in effect from October 2008 to March 2014) violate the WAC meal period  
5 provision because they require employees to work 11 consecutive hours before receiving  
6 a second 30-minute meal break. The court disagrees.

7 The court finds that these policies were poorly written, but they are, at worst,  
8 ambiguous. The first policy noted above can be read to require 11 consecutive hours of  
9 work before an employee receives a second meal break of 30 minutes, but it also could be  
10 read to allow an employee 90 minutes of total break time. The second policy noted  
11 above is more problematic, but it is also, at worst, ambiguous. When read together with  
12 the first provision, it implies that a person who works 11 hours receives two unpaid meal  
13 breaks of 30-minutes each (*i.e.*, 10 hours of work and 1 hour of break time).

14 Nevertheless, even if AutoZone's policy was facially invalid during some part of  
15 the class period, plaintiff has produced no evidence to show that this policy resulted in a  
16 uniform practice that violated the WAC meal period provision. *See Villa v. United Site*  
17 *Servs. of Cal.*, 2012 WL 5503550, at \* 8 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2012) ("The written policy  
18 is ambiguous, and explicitly leaves discretion to individual managers. Thus, the written  
19 policy, without more, cannot establish whether and how any given employee was actually  
20 given meal breaks."). AutoZone has presented evidence that store managers had  
21 discretion in scheduling meal periods and many allowed employees to take a 60 minute  
22 meal period or to take an early or late lunch to make an appointment or attend to some  
23 other personal matter. *See discussion supra*; (Iannucci Decl.) ¶ 10.

24 Accordingly, the language of the policy alone is insufficient to show class-wide  
25 liability.

